Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 would benefit a vast majority of persons employed in such establishments.

(c) The details of benefits available to members under the three Schemes framed under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 are given in the enclosed Statement. (*See* below).

(d) EPF rate is determined in accordance with paragraph 60(1) read with paragraph 60(4) of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952. As per the provisions contained in paragraph 60(1), Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is required to credit interest on the balance available in the accounts of the EPF members at such rate as may be determined by the Central Government in consultation with the Central Board of Trustees.

Since September, 2008 Employees' Provident Fund Organisation has made efforts to increase its yields on investments by introducing multiple fund managers to manage its portfolio.

Statement

Details of benefits available to members under the three schemes framed under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952	Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995	Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976
— Accumulation plus interest upon retirement, resignation, death — Partial withdrawal/advance in certain cases *e.g.* housing, marriage, illness, etc.	— Monthly benefits for superannuation/retirement, disability, survivor widow(er), children, withdrawal benefit	— On death while in service, the nominee is entitled to receive an additional amount equal to average balance in PF account of the deceased employee during the preceding 12 months subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 60,000/-.

Employment generated by industries

962. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the number of industries, manufacturing units in particular, established in various States and the number of employment generated thereof during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): A Statement showing the Industrial Investment Intentions and proposed employment generated through these investment intentions during the last three years, State-wise is enclosed.

Statement

State-wise break up of industrial investment intentions during the period from January, 2006 to December, 2008

Name of the State	Proposed number of industrial investment intentions*	Proposed Employment (in thousands)
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar	2	0.3
Andhra Pradesh	1419	390.5
Arunachal Pradesh	14	1.7
Assam	108	22.7
Bihar	130	37.6
Chandigarh	8	2.6
Chhattisgarh	741	275.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	214	37.4
Daman and Diu	154	51.3
Delhi	32	4.2
Goa	81	6.8
Gujarat	1281	331.7
Haryana	492	105.5
Himachal Pradesh	181	29.8
Jammu and Kashmir	176	28.5
Jharkhand	251	137.5
Karnataka	740	305.4
Kerala	79	22.8
Lakshadweep	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	692	319.2
Maharashtra	2172	591.1
Manipur	1	0
Meghalaya	51	15.2
Mizoram	0	0

1	2	3
Nagaland	2	0.5
Orissa	398	320.6
Pondicherry	93	14.1
Punjab	421	111.1
Rajasthan	369	94.9
Sikkim	45	13.1
Tamil Nadu	1487	1222.4
Tripura	5	0.5
Uttar Pradesh	953	416.0
Uttaranchal	736	141.7
West Bengal	745	249.8
Location in more than One State	1	0
TOTAL	14274	5301.5

*The Investment Intentions are in terms of Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda filed for delicensed and Letters of Intent and Direct Industrial Licences issued for Licensable sectors taken together.

Wage earning of skilled workers in India *vis-à-vis* abroad

963. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the per-hour wage earning of workers in U.S., U.K., France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Japan, Scandinavian countries and skilled workers in India;

(b) considering wide difference of wages of developed countries and India, the actual productivity of Indian workers is far more than the workers of developed countries; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) A Statement giving wage earnings of workers in manufacturing units in United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Japan, Scandinavian countries like Denmark, Norway and Sweden and India is enclosed. (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The average wage earnings of workers among developed countries and India are not comparable owing to difference in exchange rates, purchasing power parity of local currencies etc. The World Employment Report, 2004-05, ILO observes that there is wide variation in labour productivity among different countries in the world due to factors which are